

# Yadkin & Catawba Journal.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, BY LEMUEL BINGHAM, AT SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.

VOL. II. NO. 75.—[New Series.]

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1829.

WHOLE NO. 255. VOL. V.

**TERMS.**—The Journal will be afforded to subscribers at a \$2 50 year, or \$2 in advance. No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly.

## Bargains! Bargains!

THE subscriber's intention being to remove to the West, if possible in the spring, he offers the following Property for sale, upon reasonable terms, to wit:

A **House and Lot** on Main street, adjoining G. W. Brown, formerly occupied by himself as a Store, & one among the best stands for business in Salisbury; together with various out-buildings, and a new and completely finished **OFFICE**, now occupied as a tailor's shop by Mr. Lowry.

## Also, 330 acres of Land.

LYING in the Forks of the Yadkin, nine miles from Salisbury, adjoining Frederick Ford, Zachariah McAtee, and others, on which there are some improvements; and as for health, supposed to be equal to any Plantation in the country.

## Also, 26 or 30 acres of LAND.

LYING on Crane Creek, three quarters of a mile from town, adjoining John Utzman, Thomas Mull, and others; on which there are ten or twelve acres of Meadow Ground, of first quality.

ALSO, a number of **STILLS and TIN WARE**, for sale at his store in Salisbury.

## —ALSO—

ONE **HOUSE and LOT**, on Main street, formerly the property of Doctor William Moore, deceased, now the property of Mrs. Elizabeth Moore, and occupied by the subscriber.

**ALSO, a new and complete stick GIG & HARNESS.** All of which property will be sold low, and payments made easy to the purchaser.

In exchange for, or in payment of, the above property, notes of hand on solvent persons, or negro property, will be received.

Those who wish to buy, would do well to apply soon.

EDWARD CRESS.

Salisbury, August 1, 1829:244.

P. S. The remaining stock of **GOODS** on hand in Concord, comprising a good assortment, belonging to the subscriber, will be sold off on low terms; and payment made easy to the purchaser, if the whole stock could be disposed of at one sale.

## For Sale,

ONE of the most valuable plantations in the upper country. It lies in the county of Cabarrus, in the fork of Rocky river and Coddle Creek, containing about five hundred and seventy acres of land. The quality of the land is first rate, the soil deep, the surface level. There is about two hundred acres cleared, mostly fresh; a new, convenient and elegant dwelling-house, which cost nearly four thousand dollars, and other buildings suitable to it. The payments for this property can be made easy. Applications as to terms of sale, can be made to R. H. Alexander, in my absence.

2501f WM. J. ALEXANDER.

## Valuable Medicines.

### AUSTIN & BURNS,

W<sup>OULD</sup> call the attention of Merchants, heads of families, as well as all others interested in the preservation of health, to the following **Valuable Medicines**, just put up in phials, and for sale at the **Salisbury Medical & Drug Store**, by the dozen or single one, viz:

Ipecacuanha, Sweet Spirit Nitre, Rhubarb, Sulphuric Ether, Tartar Emetic, Spirits Hartshorn, Jalap, Sweet Oil, Calomel, Castor Oil, Laudanum, Paregoric, Antimonial Wine, Quinine Mixture, Balsam Capivi, Aromatic Bitters, Ess. Peppermint.

### A. L. S. O. Scidlitz Powders,

SODA do.

Salisbury, Aug. 24, 1829:247f.

## THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE,

### FERONAUT,

SON of the imported Horse Eagle, will stand the Fall Season, commencing the 10 day of September, and ending the 15th day of November, in the town of Salisbury, on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays; and in the town of Concord, Cabarrus county, on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays; and will be let to Mares at eight dollars the Season; six dollars the Leap; and twelve dollars to insure a foal.

91259 S. L. FERRAND,

Sept. 10, 1829.

C. L. BOWERS.

## JOB PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

## VALUABLE MEDICINES.



### AUSTIN & BURNS,

Have just received, from New-York and Philadelphia, and now offer for sale, (as agents) the following Valuable Medicines:

#### Rogers' Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent.

PERSONS afflicted with Coughs, Colds and Pulmonary Affections in their various stages, are reminded that a more safe and effectual remedy cannot be found than **Rogers' Pulmonic Detergent**. It has now been tested by 5 years experience, and hundreds can be appealed to in various parts of the country, who will bear testimony to the speedy and permanent relief afforded them by the use of it.

Also, **Rogers' Vegetable Renovating Pulmonary Syrup**, prepared from the same materials as the Detergent, with such additions as a long course of experience and observation of Pulmonary Affections have proved to be better adapted to more protracted and confirmed cases of Consumption.

The following certificates are from gentlemen of respectability:

"At the request of Dr. Rogers, I cheerfully state that a female domestic living in my family and laboring under the effects of a most severe cold, was speedily relieved by the use of a medicine prepared by him, and known under the name of **Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent**, and that I have myself used it to much advantage, when suffering under a violent affection of the Lungs and recommend it as an effectual medicine in such cases."

WILLIAM HONEY, 47 Charlton st.

Few men in the community have a greater contempt for nostrums in general than myself. Patent medicine and catch-penny with me have been synonymous. I am constrained, however, to relinquish these sentiments as respects Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Detergent, the effects of which I have recently witnessed. A young lady in my family, by using two papers, I have reason to believe, is effectually cured of an alarming pulmonary complaint, which, in all its symptoms, gave evidence of immediate consumption. I communicate this with a view of usefulness, and sincerely hope that such persons as have complaints similar to the above, will make a trial of the medicine.

GIDEON LEE.

#### For the Salt Rheum.

DR. ROGERS' LINIMENT, for the Salt Rheum, one of the most effectual remedies extant.

The following are some of the many respectable certificates.

NEW-YORK, JULY, 1828.

Dear Sir:—I had almost despaired of ever being relieved from that afflicting and troublesome complaint, the Salt Rheum, after applying perhaps twenty different prescriptions, until I used with effect your Liniment, which has destroyed every vestige of the complaint which for several years (as seasons) rendered my hands nearly useless. Since which time, I have with much pleasure recommended its application to a great number, and in five cases out of six, have had the satisfaction of witnessing a complete cure, and in every instance, a great mitigation of its virulence.

GEO. W. ARNOLD.

Dr. Geo. ROGERS, No. 313 Broadway, N. Y.

Dear Sir:—Having been severely afflicted, for a number of years with the Salt Rheum on my hands, arms, &c. and resorted to every remedy within my knowledge without effecting a cure, or in fact giving me any relief, until I fortunately obtained some of your Liniment for the Salt Rheum, which after a few applications has entirely cured me. I have witnessed the same effect on several of my friends, to whom I gave some of the Liniment. It has performed a cure, I believe, in every instance where it has been applied.

WM. D. H. BALDWIN.

**Odonalgic Elixir, or Tooth ache Specific.** Many empirical remedies for the "Odonalgic" have been previously presented to the public, some of which are very good; but all have been found to fail in more than half the instances in which they have been tried. The "Elixir" now offered may be relied upon as altogether superior to any remedy before invented; it will cure the most obstinate cases of that dreadful pain, with expedition and safety.

Also, **SWIFT'S PANACEA**, for the cure of Scrophula, Syphilitic and Mercurial Diseases, Rheumatism, White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver and Skin, general debility, &c.

Also, **POTTER'S Vegetable Cathartic**, used for the cure of similar diseases.

Also, **Anderson's Cough Drops and Pectoral Pills**, for Asthma and Consumptions.

Also, Thompson's celebrated **Eye Water**, for sore or weak Eyes.

Salisbury, June 20, 1829 239.

## Equity Blanks

For sale, at the Office of the Journal.

Delivery Bonds, for Sale.

## Female School.

MRS. WILLEY, thankful for the liberal encouragement she has received in support of her School for the instruction of young Ladies, respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury and its vicinity, that the next quarter will commence on the first Monday of November ensuing, and will certainly continue (health permitting) two quarters from that time; and hopes, by the assiduous discharge of her duty to those who may be committed to her care, to merit a continuance of favor.

HER TERMS ARE THE SAME AS HERETOFORE.

Reading and Spelling, per quarter, \$3  
Recitations and Writing, together with the above, 4  
English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Composition and Rhetoric, with the above branches, 5  
Plain Needle-Work, marking Samplers, &c. together with any or all of the above branches, 6  
Plain and ornamental Needle-Work, in its various branches, including Lace Work, &c. on a new and improved method, which will enable a lady to execute work with facility equal to the imported 10  
Drawing and Painting on Paper, also Theorem Painting upon Velvet and Paper, a new and elegant method, 10

N. B. The present quarter of the school will terminate on Friday, the 23d of October next, when there will be a vacation until the commencement of the ensuing quarter.

61257

## List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Charlotte, N. C. Oct. 1, 1829.

A	Col. David Kerr 3
Isaac Alexander	Samuel Lawing
Simple Alexander	Edwin Land
James R. Alexander	Abraham C. Labatt
Silas Alexander	
Hazekiah Alexander	M
William A. Alexander	Anne McKnight
Amos P. Alexander	Andrew H. Morrison
Azeneth Alexander	Thomas A. M. ra
Mrs. Susanna Alexander	L. McGrath
der	John McKibbin
Eli Alexander	Daniel McLaughlin
Rev. Abram Anderson	John McLaughlin
Mrs. Sally Auton	Elizabeth McRea
	Andrew McCredue
B	N
Elizabeth Bentley	Robt. C. Neely
John Black	Hugh Neely
Nathaniel Bosworth	
Mrs. Mary Ann Black	Louisa Phifer
Rev. Royal Bullard	William Parker
Nancy Belt	Col. John S. Porter
Willis Bagwell	John Farmer
Rev. S. S. Burdett	
Samuel Berryhill	R
	William Rylie
C	James B. Rowling Esq.
Dan. Carpenter	The Ranger of
John Cureton	Mecklenburg
Jesse Clark	Margaret P. Reed
Thomas Cooper	Joseph Reid
El Collins	John W. Rogers
James Cockburn	David Reid
William Clark	John Reck
John Q. Cockburn	S
	Samuel A. Stewart
D	M. timer Sharpe
Sugar Babin	William F. Shaw
Allen W. Davis	James D. Sloan
Mrs. Margaret Dulin	Widow Smith
Alexander Davis	John Stephens 2
Sam. S. Duffy	James Simmons
	Wm. Shields
E	C. Shirer
C. Etzinger	T
	Thomas Trotter 5
G	Mrs. Mills Talton
Jonathan Griffith	Wells B. Traylor
Wheeler & Gillespie	John F. Thomas
Rev. Isaac Greer	
Hartwell Glover	W
	Rev. John M. Wilson
H	Jesse Willitt
Clark Houston	R. H. Williams
Alexander Henderson	Rev. Saml. William-son
James A. Houston	George Waddle
Thomas Hux	William Wallis
M. R. Hyams	Robt. Walpus
Thomas Henry	Y
Rederick Hardin	James Young.
I	WM. SMITH, P. M.
John Irwin	
Patrick Johnson	
John Johnson	
K	
Henry Kelly 2	

## STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

Mecklenburg County.

Superior Court of Law, May Term, 1829.

**ELIZA COX vs. William Cox:** Petition for Divorce.—Ordered by the court, that publication be made for three months successively in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal and Western Carolinian, that the defendant in this case be and appear at our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness, Samuel Henderson, Clerk of our said court, at office, the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in Mar. h, 1829.

SAM. HENDERSON, C. M. S. C.

3mt26.—pr. adv. \$4.

## State of North-Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1829.

**MARGARET L. SUMMERS vs. the heirs of Dover.**—It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Alfred Summers, one of the defendants, resides without the limits of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, printed in Salisbury, that unless the said Alfred Summers appear before the next court, to be held for said county, at the Court-House in Statesville, on the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and file his answer to said petition, the same will be taken pro confesso as to him.

Teste, A. SIMONTON, Clk.

61257.—pr. adv. \$2 50

Deeds for sale at this Office.

## NEW GOODS,



FRESH, FASHIONABLE

AND

CHEAPER

THAN EVER!

ARE now opening at the subscriber's store in Salisbury, consisting of

DRY GOODS,

Of almost every description,

Suited to all Seasons of

the year. ALSO,

HARD-WARE,

Cutlery and Groceries,

extensive in variety and amount, selected by himself with care, and bought for cash, on the best terms, in Philadelphia and New-York. The public are assured they will find a large and full supply, and lower, for cash, than usual, or otherwise on accommodating terms. They are respectfully invited to call, see fashions, examine qualities, hear prices, and judge for themselves.

3mt265

JOHN MURPHY.

J. M. respectfully begs to return his unfeigned thanks for the very liberal and distinguished patronage he has been so highly honored with by a discerning public, and hopes, by a diligent attention, to merit a continuance of the same.

Cheraw, S. C. Sept. 19, 1829.

THE subscriber will continue the **BOATING BUSINESS** between this place and Charleston, via Georgetown, as heretofore; and will attend to the reception of **MERCHANDISE**, and transportation of **COTTON**, and other produce committed to his charge.

His Boats are of a light draft of water, and particularly adapted to the navigation of the river, and, with the assurance that the strictest attention will be paid to his charge, he hopes for a continuance of the patronage of his friends.

## For Sale,

Salt, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Ble Rope, Twine, &c.; which he offers at wholesale and retail.

61257 JOS. H. TOWNES.

## A CARD.

A. TORRENCE & CO. have removed to the north corner of the Court-House, (the Store attached to the Mansion Hotel,) where they are disposed to sell **GOODS** very low.

## North-Carolina

### BIBLE SOCIETY.

September 30, 1829.

**RESOLVED**, That the friends of the Bible cause throughout the State, especially Delegates from the Bible Societies within the State, be invited to meet in General Convention, on Wednesday, the 16th day of December next, in the city of Raleigh, for the purpose of devising efficient measures for furnishing with in a given time, the whole State with an adequate supply of Bibles.

The Managers were led to the adoption of the foregoing Resolution, at the request of a neighboring Bible Society, and also, in consequence of a communication received from the American Bible Society, on the same subject.

By order of the Board,

J. GALE, Sec'y.

## List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post-Office in Lincoln-

ton, on the 1st day of October, 1829.

R. H. Aernathy	Jesse Johnson
William Albia	Robert Johnson
Christian Best	J. M. Jacobs
Eliza Burton	Sarah Kiser
Nath. Bosworth	James Lackey 2
Mathias Barringer	Isaac Lowe
David Beam	Jonathan Leavitt
Henry Bismer	Henry W. Miller
Ephraim Black	Abram Mauney
John Collins	James Macanliz
Benjamin Crouse, for	Frederick Moose
Bennett Jenkins	Alexander McCorkle
Jacob Cline	David Muellnay
William Crow	John Mullen
Clerk of Superior Court Isaac McKee	Henry Peterson
of Lincoln county	Andrew Privett
Andrew Carpenter	William Quilan
Wm. Cline	Daniel Reel or
James D. Connelly	Thomas Kiever
Daniel Conrad	Robert Ramsey
John Cry	Judith Robb
Henry Dickson	Ephraim Rudasill
John Dellinger	Bartlett Shipp
Jane Douglas	Senator of Lincoln?
Peter Eddleman	County
Doctor Evans	Jane Smith
Deborah Endsley	Jacob Stillell
James M. Forney	John Seymour
Daniel M. Forney	James Taylor
Henry Fullenwider	John Tucker
John Gullick	Abraham Taylor
John Goodson	Andrew Tarr
Mary Graham	Lyman Woodford
Mason Gillam	Joseph Wilson
David Henkle	James Wray
Noah Hoyle	Thomas Wilkens
D. Hoffman	Francis A. Webb 2
Drury Hamilton	Isaac Wells
James Hanks	Aaron Wheeler
Jacob Helderman or	Sarah Woods
John Goodson or Ja-	Isaac Willis
cob Arney	John Willis
John Hovis 2	Andrew Wilson or
Margaret Hoyd	Maples Marmar
Henry Huntz	duke
Jonathan G. Hand	William Whitt
Henry Hoyle	John Wilkinson
Bennett Johnson	B. G. HENDERSON, P. M.

## THE STATE OF OHIO.

The Columbus State Journal presents us with a brief synoptical view of the progress of Ohio, which may be regarded as a great moral and political curiosity. It was on the 9th of July, 1788, that Gen. Arthur St. Clair first landed at Fort Harmar, for the purpose of assuming the office of Governor of the North Western Territory, a country which, though destined in forty years, to afford a home to nearly two millions of civilized people, was then a pathless wilderness, tenanted only by savages and the beasts of the forest. The first attempt at a permanent settlement had been made on the 7th of April of the same year, at Marietta; the settlers amounted to 47. They were followed by very few until the victory of Wayne over the Indians in 1794; but after that event the tide of emigration flowed with great rapidity. A constitution and form of government were adopted at a convention held at Chillicothe, November, 1802, at which time the state contained 9 counties and 60,000 souls. At the census of 1810 the counties were 35, and the inhabitants 230,760. In 1820 there were 59 counties and 581,434 inhabitants. At this time the counties amount to 73, and the population, in round numbers, to 850,000 souls.

The increase of population in twenty-six years, says the Journal from which these statements are taken, though without a parallel in the annals of any community, give but an imperfect view of the actual amount of improvement in Ohio. The river of that name, once navigated by only the clumsy ark, the frail canoe, or the creeping bark, is now covered with hundreds of steamboats. The wigwam is displaced by villages and towns, of which the flourishing Cincinnati alone is estimated to contain a population of 23,000, and is rapidly increasing. The path indistinctly traced through the forest and the swamp, is succeeded by roads, which, if not the best in the world, are spacious and well defined. The untrodden waste, with here and there a comfortless hut surrounded by the dreary trunks of belted trees, is now diversified and enlivened by a vast multitude of well cultivated farms. The moral improvements have kept pace with the physical.

It should be added to the above description, the disadvantage of great that this progress has taken place under the distance from seaports, and very imperfect communication with them, by roads or otherwise, at least until the comparatively recent multiplication of steamboats. The progress of civilization and wealth in other countries, has generally been observed to begin in districts adjacent to the sea, a sufficient indication of the value of an easy transport, as an element of commercial prosperity. Great as has been the advance of Ohio, the value of all her productions has been vastly diminished by the remoteness of her markets, and the consequent cost of carriage. Her prosperity, great as it is, has had hitherto to contend with a voyage down the Mississippi by no means un-hazardous, to a port unfriendly to health, and injurious to her commodities, or with a long and laborious transportation across the mountains. All this has been labor lost to her, so much subtracted from the great amount of wealth, already collected within her confines. With her vast production, however, the necessity of a vent for it, shows itself more and more, and results in great schemes of canals and roads. These will extend themselves as naturally, and be as certainly filled with a great commerce, as the great waters which once filled the valley of the Mississippi found themselves a drain by that majestic river, and the hardly less noble stream of the St. Lawrence.

The Tennessee Spartanian says:—"The Editors of this paper wish it to be distinctly understood that they are not mean, notwithstanding their silence, this week."

Captain Collins, from Cadiz, Aug. 14, informs that Mr. Everett, our late Minister to Spain, had left Madrid on his return to the United States, by way of France.

**Education.**—In Virginia, there is about one student of a college to every 2,600 souls; in Massachusetts, one to every 1,300. The latter State owes something of her present standing to this very fact.

## Political.

From the Charleston Courier.

### THE TEXAS.

SIR:—I perceive with no little astonishment, the *Richmond Enquirer* copying some wild Western speculations, on the subject of Texas, and advocating its addition to the United States, by purchase or negotiation. With the inconsistency peculiar to that sect of politicians, the Western advocates want to add an additional laurel to the brow of their President—namely, Texas. The other is, the discharge of the national debt, and the creation of another.—(Texas would cost 20 millions.) They had better first wait to see whether the one will be accomplished, before they dream of the other. But the success of the purchase of Louisiana—this is the motive. The *Richmond Enquirer* asks, whether there is a man in this country, who can say he has been straitened in his circumstances by this purchase? There are thousands. They are to be found in the diminishing white (250,000) and increasing black (280,000 or 290,000) population, to the owners of the now valueless lands on the sea board, and from thence to the primitive formation of the State of Virginia, the Carolinas, and Georgia; the latter, it is true, not yet having suffered so much as her neighbors, from the circumstance of her possessing large bodies of new land, and reaping the advantages of emigration; but, notwithstanding these advantages and the additional strength of infancy, she is destined, if the Texas are obtained, to partake their misfortune to the full. Her greatness will be nipped in the bud.—In this event, there will be scarcely an acre of land between Richmond and Columbus, (Geo.) and below the primitive formation, that will be worth a dollar. However, Virginia will be repaid her portion of the loss—for Maryland and herself would, in the necessity that would then exist for a supply of negroes in the Texas, find a market for the slaves that now oppress them and retard their growth. *Americanus* expressly charges Mr. Adams with a wish to prevent the birth of four or five slave holding States—a delightful draft from Maryland, Virginia, and N. Carolina.

But the *Enquirer* is brimful of State Rights and Constitutional Doctrines. Is this continued accession of territory constitutional? As well might a commercial partnership entered into for a Mediterranean trade, be said to be binding, if a West India or East India concern were added to it, as the unlimited accession of Western Territory be said to be constitutional, under the compact between the United States, existing in 1789. But, the case of Louisiana—apparent success now and actual necessity then, (1801,) have sanctioned it. Still I never did think, nor do I now think it constitutional, and am yet convinced the "Rule" would be more honored in the breach than in the observance.

However, is it politic? I contend, in the actual state of the population of the United States, it is decidedly impolitic. The population is not large enough for such an extent of territory; separate interests will arise, and the bond of union will be lost—but Virginia will sweep off her Slaves, (the convenience of transporting Slaves from the Chesapeake to Texas, will give her a monopoly of the traffic,) will hoist the banner of the free States, N. Carolina will stick to her, and then what will be the fate of the others South and West of her? It is wrong to attribute unfair motives to our adversaries, who apparently are honorable in their intentions; but, the fact that at this instant, the *Richmond Enquirer* is advocating a change in the Constitution of Virginia, and on the principle of free States, that no State Representation shall be allowed, except for whites, gives me a right to think that in its support of the measure, "there is something more than meets the ear." But, where is to be the end of this accession of Territory? Is all Mexico, in this moment of difficulty to that country, offered to the United States, could there be found a Congress that would dare accept of it. I set aside all considerations of foreign opinions on the subject.

Some of the advocates for it, ask whether, if Great Britain was to get it, it would not be a decided disadvantage to the United States? Great Britain would not take Texas, nor any Continental Territory, to-morrow, if offered it; but, pretending that it would be an accession of power to the United States, she might avail herself of it, to secure Cuba, and where then would be our sapient Western and Richmond politicians? To each of them I would say,

### TAKE CARE.

Sept 13.—P. S.—I would now add, that since I have written this, I have read *Americanus* with attention. It is a farago of noise and nonsense, and its publication in the *Enquirer*, proves how far a man of taste, talent, and patriotism, may permit his opinions to be perverted, and himself to become the victim of party feeling.

September 16.—Since I wrote the above, I have seen the *Richmond Enquirer* of the 11th of September, containing "Amercianus" second and completing tissue of nonsense. It confirms my former idea, and the contents of the *Richmond En-*

quirer, relative to the disposition shewn by Virginia servants in Kentucky and at Lynchburg, add to my conviction that Virginia must be anxious to get rid of some of them; and, of course, equally desirous to find other and more profitable markets.

From the Fredericksburg (Va.) Political Arena.

Amos Kendall, Fourth Auditor of the Treasury Department, with a salary of \$3,000 per annum, has been absent from the City of Washington nearly two months. Has he sought some salubrious retreat to repair a constitution shattered by too exclusive a devotion to official duties? Far from it. He is snugly in the editorial chair of the Frankfort Argus, furnishing, as was his wont, the usual allowance of scurrility, falsehood, and nauseating flattery.

What would have been said had any officer under the late Administration left his post, and gone 500 miles to edit a paper, drawing his salary at the same time?—What a hubbub about the liberty of the press, and the interference of federal officers in the state affairs, would have been raised. Yet not a word is said by the party about this pensioned editor resuming his vocation, which he does, without resigning his office, worth \$3,000 a year.

Since the origin of the government, was ever the spectacle before presented, of a responsible and well paid officer, retiring from his bureau to puff through the columns of a paper, in which his name appears as editor, the administration of the man, by whom, as the reward of partisan services, office was conferred upon him.

From the Providence Daily Journal.

An attempt to Bribe.—Who can believe that the immaculate Editor of the United States' Telegraph would ever have consented to grow rich by bribery and corruption? From the tenor of his paper one would naturally infer that bribery and political corruption were more odious to him than is the smell of pork to a circumcised Israelite. Yet if Russell Jarvis, his quondam partner, is to be credited, Duff Green, the sole proprietor and conductor of the only legitimate Organ of Government, the Telegraph, the intimate friend of General Jackson, and the Lord Chancellor of his conscience, did actually propose making a round million by absolute bribery. We quote the following paragraph from the letter of Mr. Jarvis, published in the Boston Bulletin, to show how Duff Green intended to execute his plan:

"At an early period of our partnership, he (Duff Green) stated, that by certain operations he could obtain for our merchants their claims upon the French Government, and pocket large sums for himself and his partner. These merchants were willing to allow, said he, on obtaining their claims, a certain proportion, which would amount to \$3,000,000. Mr. Vilele had sufficient influence with his Government to procure the allowance of these claims, and would effect it for a compensation of \$1,000,000. One of us might be appointed as agent of these claims, and thus each of us might pocket \$1,000,000!! My reply to this was in a single word, and that word was—*ABSURD.*"

This would have been bribery on an extended plan, and had it been executed, would have placed Duff Green in a state of enviable independence.

Look to your postage.—A mercantile house in Pearl street recently received a single letter from Baltimore, with double postage charged, which the Postmaster refused to refund, saying, his orders were to the contrary. Again, the same house received from the Post-Office a small printed pamphlet, of two sheets only, which his clerk paid the postage of, but which was so enormously out of order as to excite suspicion; and the pamphlet, unopened, was returned to the Post-Office, where it appeared that the postage was charged twelve times more than the law allows.

Can it be that the Post Office establishment is resorted to for the purpose of filling the Treasury?

N. Y. Spectator.

Long Graces.—Some time ago, a tailor who was in the habit of going from house to house, shaping, sewing, &c. had occasion to be with the ruling Elder of the parish. Amongst the many other oddities by which the Elder was known, was his custom of repeating long graces,—they being, as the tailor jocosely remarked, "like riven-up prayers, or sleeves o' sermons, than graces." On the day in question, the Elder's dining table (there being no bread on it) was graced with an oatmeal pudding; and, during the time the grace being finished, the Elder seemed quite fierce at the tailor's want of decorum; when the itinerant knight of the thimble replied, "that he should either say shorter graces, or that the godwife should mak' langer puddings."

Scotch paper.

Extremes Meet.—The Charleston Mercury advertises a Raffle for Clark's folio edition of the Bible.

## FOREIGN.

CONSTANTINOPLE TAKEN BY THE RUSSIANS.

New-York, Oct. 3.—The ship Robert Edwards, Capt. Sherbanee, which arrived last evening from London, left Dartmouth the 26th ult. We are informed by a passenger, L. Purdy, Esq., that he saw in the Reading-room at Dartmouth, a bulletin issued from the London Royal Exchange, dated 26th, which stated that THE RUSSIANS HAD ENTERED CONSTANTINOPLE. The news was generally believed at Dartmouth, and is rendered highly probable from the position of the Russian army at the date of the last accounts. The same intelligence, as appears from a Havre letter of Aug. 26th, was received at Paris on the 25th. We are of opinion, therefore, that it may be relied on with a good degree of confidence. If so, it seldom falls to the lot of a public journalist to record a more important event. Constantinople was captured by the Turks on the 29th of May, 1453, and has ever since been the capital of the Ottoman Empire, and the seat of oppression in the east. Its population is estimated at 6 or 700,000 souls, and its situation on the Bosphorus gives it a perfect command of the commerce of the Black Sea. But we need not enlarge—it is enough if Constantinople has fallen; and the banner of the Cross, which for almost four centuries it has trampled in the dust, is waving again in triumph upon its walls.

The Boston papers of yesterday announce the arrival at that port of brig Goliath, Capt. Davies, from Havre, whence she sailed on the 26th of Aug. The Captain states, that just before his departure intelligence was received that the Russians had possession of Constantinople.

The London Traveller of 25th August, has the following remarks.

It is more than probable that the fate of Constantinople is by this time determined; and notwithstanding all that we have heard from time to time about the enormous power of Russia, and the danger of disturbing the equilibrium of Europe, it is quite evident, from the comparative indifference with which the population of this country await the event, that they feel no disposition to panic, after all the predictions.

Just so we thought it would be. But can any thing prove more decisively the confidence which is felt in the present Administration? If they had been weak or wavering—if there was any reason to suspect them of want of prudence or foresight, what outcry should we now hear amongst the discontented on the approach of the Russian army to the gates of Constantinople!

But if the people have confidence in the Ministers, so have the Ministers shown a confidence in the resources of the country, which can at any time call upon Russia to fulfil her engagements, in an attitude not only of persuasion but command. That Russia will fulfil her promises is probable, if for no other reason than this, that it is her interest to fulfil them. She knows with what jealousy the Cabinets, not of England and of France alone, but of almost every Continental power, must regard her progress at the present moment. It is by good faith alone that she can maintain herself against such a coalition as could soon be formed against her.

Great praise is, therefore, due to the steadiness of the men, who, suspected of being too favorable to military adventures, withstood every temptation to war, and kept their country aloof from the struggle, and in a condition to look to its termination without the fever of partisanship. We look forward with curiosity to the next accounts from the East; but we have every guarantee in the vigilance and energy of our Ministers, combined with the strength of our resources, that however the war may terminate for Turkey, England and Europe have nothing to fear.

### ATTACK ON TERCEIRA.

The brig Sicily, from St. Michael's, arrived at New-York, informs that Don Miguel's blockading squadron, consisting of one 74, three frigates, two corvettes, four brigs and several transports, in all 17 sail, got under way from St. Michael's on the 26th of July, and on the 9th of August made an attack on the East end of Terceira; after bombarding for about 8 hours, they effected a landing of 1800 men, in two divisions of 900 each, in twenty six large boats. The first and second divisions were allowed to land quietly; but on their attempting it the third time, the inhabitants of the island suddenly rushed upon them out of the fort, and cut the whole to pieces, excepting one man, who escaped by swimming. Those in the boats seeing the fate of their comrades on shore, refused to land and forced the officers to return to the ships—which they gladly acquiesced in. The batteries on the shore commenced a fire on the boats, and killed upwards of 200 men of their crews, and nearly an equal number on board the fleet shared the same fate.—The seventy four alone lost upwards of 100 men, and was much damaged from the shot, having received twenty three 18 and 24 lb. shot in her hull; the frigate Diana re-

ceived upwards of 30 shot. The whole squadron then cut their cables, and abandoned the object of their attack. Some of them bore away for Lisbon, others for St. Michaels, and the remainder for Fayal, to repair damages.

Journal of Commerce.

### MEXICO.

Letters from different individuals speak of the ill treatment received by Mr. Thomas Harrison, (of the house of Brown and Harrison of Tampico,) from Gen. Barradas and his officers. It appears that about the time of the landing of the Spanish troops, Mr. Harrison had received a sum of money in specie from a Mexican, on account of a debt due him by the latter. This circumstance having subsequently come to the knowledge of Gen. Barradas, he peremptorily summoned Mr. H. into his presence, and ordered him to surrender the money. Mr. H. informed him that the money was his own, that it had been received on account of a just debt, and referred to his books to prove the truth of the statement. The General then threatened to have him shot forthwith in the public square, if he persisted in keeping the money; to which Mr. H. replied, that being in the supreme command, he could do as he pleased, but that he was an American citizen, and any injury he might suffer would certainly be avenged by the government of the United States. On this remark, one of Barradas' officers assaulted Mr. H. and wounded him with a sword cane. After further altercation, Mr. H. agreed to give up the money, provided Gen. B. would sign an acknowledgment that the money had been forcibly taken from him. The acknowledgment was accordingly signed and the money delivered. Fortunately, however, on the very evening of the day of this occurrence, the U. S. ship Hornet, Capt. Otho Norris, appeared off the port, and having sent a boat on shore, Capt. N. was made acquainted with the circumstances. He immediately despatched his first Lieutenant with a note to Gen. Barradas, demanding the prompt surrender of the money. The note of Captain Norris had the effect of causing its speedy delivery on board the Hornet, and, soon after, a humiliating apology to Mr. Harrison from the Spanish officer who had assaulted him. We further learn, that during the attack made by the Mexicans upon the Spaniards on the night of the 22d August, the former took possession of Mr. Harrison's house, and that eleven Mexicans were killed on the house top and five in the court yard. The house was robbed by the Mexican soldiery, but on the following morning full indemnity was promised by Gen. Santa Anna.

Balt. Am.

### DOMESTIC.

South Sea Expedition.—The New Bedford Mercury says, that J. N. Reynolds, Esq., and Captain Palmer, have been in that place for the past week preparing one of the finest vessels ever built in this or any other port for the expedition. Captain Palmer has already, we learn, shipped part of the crew, prepared boats of the best construction, and obtained other articles for the voyage. The brig will leave here in a few days for New York, where she will receive on board the remainder of her outfit, previous to her departure for the South Seas. We have heard Captain P. spoken of as among the most intelligent, enterprising and successful South Sea navigators, and possessing much practical knowledge of those Seas. Of Mr. Reynolds' scientific skill and enthusiastic devotion to the cause of discovery, the public have long been apprised. We are pleased that the enterprise has met with co-operation in New Bedford. Of the number of vessels to be employed in the expedition, and the precise time of sailing, we have not been informed. Boston D. Adv.

Ludicrous spectacle.—A battle-royal between two recruits lately enlisted, occurred on Monday on the footbridge on the west side of the Canal bridge in Exchange street. A crowd of course collected—whether to enjoy the pugilistic exhibition or to part the combatants, is immaterial to our narration: Suffice it to say, that while the row was at its height—while blow upon blow fell like hail upon the sconces of either combatant—and all eyes were fixed upon the heroes of the scene—the flooring of the foot-bridge gave way beneath the pressure, and precipitated the crowd sans ceremony into the canal beneath! About fifty persons, of all ages and sizes, of all colors and characters, lay floundering in the muddy waters of the "big ditch"—the courage of the combatants was cooled in the ablution—and the ludicrous appearance of the motley crew, crawling out of the canal, wet and dirty, presented a spectacle well worthy the pencil of a Hogarth.

Rochester Telegraph.

Augusta, Geo. Oct. 1.

John Guimarin, silversmith, was arrested on Tuesday evening last, upon the charge of setting fire to his house, which occasioned the destructive conflagration on the 24th ultimo. He was brought up yesterday before the City

Council, and after the examination of various witnesses, was remanded to prison for further proceedings. He was again under examination this morning, and we have just learned the Council have finally committed him, to await his trial before the Superior Court in November ensuing. Mr. Guimarin has long resided in this city, and has borne the character of an ingenious and industrious man. He has a large family, and is said to be in easy circumstances. His case has excited much interest in the community. We shall not pretend to give any of the circumstances which led to his arrest. He is now in the hands of the law, under a grave and serious charge, and there we leave him, in the hope that justice may be finally awarded.

The City Council have offered a reward of One Thousand Dollars for the discovery to conviction of the incendiary or incendiaries who set fire to the Eagle Tavern, on the morning of the 13th August, and to the house adjoining the City Hotel on the morning of the 24th ult.

Courier.

Murder.—Mr. Thornton B. Stone, of Princess Anne county, Virginia, was most unhumanly murdered, by strangulation and other acts of violence, on the 21st ultimo, by a negro man named Parker, the property of his father, Daniel Stone, Esq. Parker has been convicted of the crime, and sentenced to be hung on the 30th instant.

Murder or Suicide.—By a gentleman just from Jefferson county in this State, we learn the following particulars of a singular instance of murder or suicide, which happened in that county, about two weeks ago:—A Mrs. Buchanan was cut down from one of the joists of her own house to which she was suspended by a bank of yarn, after she had expired. She either thus destroyed her own life, or the deed was perpetrated by her husband, whose account of the affair is somewhat singular and suspicious: He states, that she committed the act herself, and that he came into the house just as she had knocked the chair from under her, and while she was kicking. Instead of cutting her down, which he alleged was contrary to law, he repaired to inform a neighbor about a mile off of the event, when neighbors lived much nearer, whose houses he had to pass. At the time of our informant's leaving, the husband had not been committed.

The idea of any law which constrained him from cutting his wife down, and thereby saving her life, is novel and preposterous, for the observance of which we think he ought to be punished.

Alabama Cour.

Swearingin, the late Sheriff of Washington county, was hung at Cumberland on Friday last for the murder of his wife. Between four and five thousand persons witnessed the execution. A full confession of every circumstance connected with the murder, made to an attendant clergyman a few days before, is to be published.

On Monday last, as a gentleman was riding on horseback, up Chesnut-street, near Eighth, his horse became unmanageable, and started off at a rapid gait. A dray was coming down the street at the same time; they came in contact; the equestrian was unceremoniously dismounted, and his horse fell into the dray, on his back, with his feet in the air. The dray horse moved on; but, perhaps, being of opinion that the other had mistaken his proper place, soon stopped; when the restive charger was relieved from his ludicrous predicament. The rider and the drayman received but slight injury from this novel rencontre. We live in an age of luxury, indeed, when even horses have taken to riding.

Philadelphia Chronicle.

Small Family.—One of the northern villages of this state has increased remarkably in population within the last few years, and little wonders if it contains many more such mothers as one described to us by a gentleman from the place, who called here a few days since. The woman alluded to being lately questioned by a clergyman if her offspring had been baptized. "Yes, sir," said she—I believe they have all but eleven." She has twenty-two living children.

N. Y. paper.

Extraordinary Indeed.—The number of the London Examiner of August 2d, contains a description, accompanied with a wood engraving, of a female infant, stated to be now living in the town of Sassari, in Sardinia, of the age of five months, having two heads and four arms, or the upper part of two well formed bodies united at the breast, the rest of the body with the legs are of ordinary form and proportions. The child is thin but in all respects well. One head sleeps while the other is awake, one is nourished by the mother, and the other by a nurse, and they are nursed alternately. One head sometimes cries while the other is quiet.—The left head is somewhat larger than the other.—This account was sent by one of the subscribers to the Examiner in a letter dated Genova, July 23, 1827.

# The Journal.

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1829.

The Virginia Convention assembled in the Capitol at Richmond on the 5th instant. James Monroe, upon the nomination of Mr. Madison, was unanimously elected President of the Convention; George W. Mumford, Secretary; Wm. Randolph, Sergeant at Arms; and Thos. Ritchie, by a majority of 19 votes, printer. All eyes will be turned towards this Convention; and we shall endeavor to give our readers, from time to time, as full an account of their proceedings as our limits will admit.

## THE POST-OFFICE.

It will be seen, from the following article from the Williamstown (Mass.) Advocate, that another *boyish trick* has been successfully practiced upon our sagacious Postmaster General. The ease with which our present rulers are again and again ridiculously imposed upon, is conclusive evidence of their unfitness for the stations which they occupy.

Russell is a small town in the County of Hampden; a post-office was established there several years ago, and although the aggregate receipts of the office amounted only to about \$3 per annum, it was a convenience to some of the inhabitants; and as the mail stage passed through the town on its way from Westfield to Springfield, the office occasioned no extra expense to the U. States.

Some time after the present administration came into power, a number of boys in Russell, in one of their evening frolics, determined to hoax the reigning powers. To effect their purpose, they drew up a petition requesting the appointment of a poor drunken non-compos, whom they extolled for his ability and for his devotion to the Jackson cause. This petition they signed with fictitious names, appending thereto various pretended professions. Among these were three Clergymen, three Lawyers, two Doctors, one President and one Cashier of the Bank, and seven Merchants! The petition thus signed was sent on to Washington, where the new officers, instead of inquiring how so many Clergymen, Lawyers, Doctors, and Merchants, with a Bank, should live in a town where the receipts of the Post Office were only \$3, immediately dismissed the old Postmaster and sent on a commission for the individual recommended. The new Postmaster, however, did not get his commission. It was sent to a neighboring Post Office, where a certain pettifogger ascertained its contents and forthwith wrote to the general post office giving information of the hoax and of the real character of the newly appointed Postmaster. Maj. Barry, indignant at being thus imposed on by a set of roguish boys, manifested his displeasure by immediately abolishing the post office in that town.

Far be it from us to justify these little rogues in imposing on our highest public functionaries, especially when they are made to appear in such a ridiculous light. It is really too bad; and Major Barry ought to punish the urchins for wounding his dignity. If their case is not provided for by the "Second Article," we recommend that an act be passed by the next Congress giving the Postmaster General liberty to flog any set of boys who shall hereafter make him believe there is a Bank, Lawyers, Ministers, or Doctors in such a town as Russell.

Another clerk in the General Post Office, Mr. CHAUNCEY BESTOR, was "punished" on the 5th instant. He was guilty of the unpardonable crime of having been friendly to the election of Mr. Adams; and not only himself, but his wife and children were made to feel the unrelenting vengeance of the President. Mr. B. was one of the most valuable clerks in the Department.

Private accounts from Kentucky, says the Richmond Whig, state the fact, that Mr. Clay and John Pope, Governor of Arkansas, by the mediation of friends, have become reconciled, after a war of twenty years. Mr. Pope may now look out for the "searching operation;" his days, as Governor of Arkansas, are numbered.

Commodore Porter arrived at Washington City on the 6th instant, and dined with the President a day or two afterwards. Rumour states that he is to occupy the place of Mr. Branch, who is shortly to retire from office. Whether this rumour has any foundation or not, is more than we can say; this much, however, we do know, from private informa-

tion, that it is quite current at Washington and pretty generally believed. Other facts connected with it, will probably come out in due season.

We received no confirmation, by the last mail, of the reported capture of Constantinople. That it has fallen, seems to be pretty generally believed. The next arrival from Europe will be looked for with no little anxiety.

The Governor has issued writs of election directing polls to be opened in the several counties composing the Wilmington District, on Tuesday, the 10th of next month, for the choice of a Representative in Congress, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. GABRIEL HOLMES.

A Cincinnati paper, in speaking of the prospects of the harvest about two months since, expressed an opinion that there would be a million barrels of flour made in this country from this year's crop. The harvest has since been made, and the same paper expresses an opinion that two million barrels of flour will be ground. Not only have vast quantities of wheat and all other grains and esculents, been gathered, but, in general, each grain of wheat yields this year from 50 to 70 per cent. more than last year.

Gen. Scott.—The Nashville Republican, in reference to the late decision of the President on the subject of Brevet Rank, remarks—"The decision is against the positions assumed by Gen. Scott, and though the country will, of course, be deprived of the services of that officer, his friends will be compelled to acquiesce in the justice and necessity of the decision." The same paper adds, that "no other alternative is now left him," but to resign. We have a right to presume that the Nashville paper speaks "by authority," and that Gen. Jackson has determined that Gen. Scott must resign. Gen. Jackson once wrote an abusive letter to Gen. Scott, which was treated by him as it should have been by an officer and a gentleman; but General Jackson had not then the power to punish him for it. He never forgets old grudges.

Ireland.—It is remarked that in the trials for the murders arising out of party frays and Orange processions in the North of Ireland, at the different assizes, there is scarcely an instance of a Catholic being acquitted or an Orangeman condemned. In this unhappy country there seems to be one law for the Catholic and another for the Protestant, and this is in effect avowed even from the bench.

A letter from a gentleman in Vienna, states that a Frenchman was in that city who had really brought to perfection the long-desired art of flying in the air. He is said to have reached, in his last essay, a height more than nine hundred feet, and to have then proceeded, with much ease, for a great distance, horizontally.

It is stated in a letter from Paris, that of the proprietors of seventeen political journals published in that city, at least one third are noblemen, or persons of great distinction in the scientific or literary world. The proprietors of one paper, who are three in number, are said to be a duke, a count and a baron. To be a known writer in a respectable periodical, is said to be the best passport to good society in Paris.

## SHERIFF AND CONSTABLE'S SALES.

A correspondent of the Warrenton (N. C.) Reporter says:

"I have for some years back, been strongly impressed with the idea that Sheriff and Constable's sales of property levied on to satisfy executions, should be advertised in some newspaper printed in the county, and in cases where there is no paper in the county, these officers should be compelled to advertise them in the nearest paper to them. At the first view of the subject, it would appear to be incurring an unnecessary expense; but in ten cases out of twelve, it would make property sold bring 40 per cent. more than in the way these sales are now effected: for this very important reason, that they being posted only at the Court House and at one or two public places. Many times a man's property is offered for sale, and he entirely ignorant of it, until within a few days of the sale, and in many cases he never sees the advertisement at all. These notices do not give the public sufficient notice, to draw together any thing like a proper number of people to make the articles sell for half their value.

Would it not be expedient for the Legislature, at its next session, to pass an act compelling officers to advertise such sales in some convenient newspaper for such a length of time, as they might think sufficient.

I am aware that many will be opposed to this method in the commencement, but after it is tried, they will find it to be the best policy. Most other States have all their public sales advertised in the

nearest newspaper, and I am sure that property sells for much more, in most of them, than it does in ours.

If I had never felt the effects of sales conducted in this way, I should not be under the necessity of making these remarks. Sales conducted in this way, allow the officers thus selling, to get an opportunity of buying the property themselves, many times at what they know to be not more than half its true value."

The New York Mercantile says—"The passengers in the Napoleon from Liverpool, state that the subject of the harvest was of the most prominent interest in England. From their own observations in travelling through the country, and the opinion of many intelligent men, they had come to the conclusion that the wheat crop would prove less than usual. The weather continued wet and stormy for 3 or 4 days after the Napoleon sailed."

The Mexican Congress, on the 5th of Sept. referred the project of a decree, ordering Spaniards and foreigners of all degrees and descriptions, who had been or should be seized with arms in their hands, to be shot with as little delay only as might be necessary for the ministering of spiritual consolation! Native Mexicans found in the enemy's ranks are to share the same fate. It is to be hoped that this bloody project will not be enacted.—Whig.

The Washington Telegraph announces the recognition by the President, of the new Charge d'Affaires for the Kingdom of Portugal. Duff thinks, that the amiable department and enlightened character and information of the new Charge, will remove some of the prejudices unjustly imbibed in this country from the English Press, against the character and government of Don Miguel I. Hum! We were not prepared to expect a vindication of this bloody usurper and tyrant from the "official" organ of the government of the United States.—ib.

The attempt to reward a parasite of the administration by creating a new office in the shape of a Pension Agency in this town, is exciting ridicule throughout the country. It is a rare sample of the economy of the present administration, as well as the legal knowledge of the Secretary of War! The Jackson papers are intolerably mum on this subject. Wonder what's the matter.

N. H. Journal.

During the past week a member of our family received a letter by mail from New York City bearing the post mark of "June 23!" having travelled the immense distance of near two hundred miles in about three months!! This is almost as fast as Dick Van Corlaer travelled in the days of the renowned Wouter Van Twiller. The letter was superscribed in a fair, large hand, and we can think of no way in which similar delays can be prevented, unless the next Congress will furnish each of the "reformed" postmasters with a primer and make provision to have them taught how to read it.

Am. Advocate.

A Ten Dollar Punishment and a Ten Dollar Reward.—Jacob H. Sanborn has been removed from the Post office in Kingston, N. H. and Mr. Robert Ayers appointed; the latter a thundering Jackson man. The income of the office is about ten dollars. "Truly, (saith the sage Mustapha rub-a-dub Kouli Khan,) things are done on a wonderful great scale"—in these days of reform.

Miniature Steam Engine.—A high pressure engine, forming a complete model, has been constructed by an iron and brass founder, at Bradford, the cylinder of which is only one sixteenth part of an inch in diameter, and the whole weight of the engine is only one ounce! This very diminutive, but very ingenious piece of mechanism, though the smallest steam engine ever made, is perfect in all its parts, and works with as much precision as any engine of ten horse power.

English paper.

It is actually a fact, that a suit in Chancery has been commenced, prosecuted, and determined in the short space of 14 days! Our readers will naturally feel surprised at the foregoing, but we vouch for the truth of the statement. The wonder, however, ceases when we inform them that the suit was brought by one lawyer against another. Very different would it have been had the parties been clients to the above gentlemen.

London paper.

Match Race for ten thousand Dollars.—The great "produce match race," was run at New-York on Saturday last, between a colt by Sir Archy, dam Bet Bounce, and property of Col. W. R. Johnson, of Virginia, and a colt by Eclipse, dam Lady Light foot, and owned by Col. Stevens. The race was made before the colts were foaled, and the dams and sire being named, and was what is called a produce match.—The sum was \$3000 a side, half forfeit. It was won by Col.

Stevens' colt in two heats, by about four lengths.—The time we have not heard.

Balt. American.

The depth of the ocean is a point which has puzzled alike philosophers and practical men, and is, after all, left in a wide field of conjecture. The most probable guide is analogy, and the wisest men, judging by this criterion, have presumed that the depth of the sea maybe measured by the height of mountains, the highest of which are between 20,000 and 30,000 feet.

It is now customary at dinner parties in Paris, where the ladies assist, to hand round, just before sitting down to table, a pin cushion, that the fair guests may pin up their sleeves, which would otherwise preclude the operations of the table.

Masonry.—The Holland Purchase Baptist Association, comprising twenty Churches, held its Annual Meeting at Aurora, in New York, a short time since; when a proposition was made for the Association to bind the Churches under its jurisdiction to an exclusion of Masonry from among them. The subject, after some discussion, was referred to a committee of seven members, who reported unanimously, that masonry and anti-masonry are matters wholly foreign to the duties and powers of the Association, and the principles which had called it together; which report was adopted by the meeting with but one dissenting voice.

A Hit.—A religious society in the western part of Pennsylvania, lately dismissed their Pastor on account of his connection with the Masonic Fraternity. He had preached to them for thirty years, and at the conclusion of his farewell address, he "devoutly prayed that God would continue to bless the members of the parish, and make their hearts as soft as their heads."

Mistakes of the Press.—The errors which unavoidably creep into the press, though vexatious to the editors, are occasionally very amusing. A contemporary the other day credited an article from Jeremy Taylor to Jeremy Diddler; and yesterday another contemporary uncere moniously walked his whole marine list into the church and joined in the holy bands of wedlock a legion of schooners and sloops. The van was led, with a little more than usual and becoming boldness, by one of the blushing brides, the "Schooner Virgin." N. Y. Gaz.

Bull and no bull.—"I was going," said an Irishman, "over Westminster-bridge the other day, and I met Pat Hewins—"Hewins," says I, "how are you?" "Pretty well," says he, "thank you, Donnelly."—"Donnelly," says I, "that is not my name."—"Faith, no more is mine Hewins," says he. So we looked at each other again, and sure it turned to be neither of us—and where's the bull of that now? Mirror.

## THE MARKETS.

Fayetteville Market, Oct. 8. Cotton, 7 1/2 a 8, bagging, 20 a 24; bacon 6 a 7; candles, mould, 14; coffee, 15 a 16; corn, 45 a 50; flaxseed, 80; lard, 6; lead, 8; shot, per bag, 2 50; lime, 2 50 a 3; molasses, 30 a 33; nails, cut, 8 50 a 9; wrought, 18 a 20; oats, 25 a 27 1/2; sugar, common, 9 1/2; prime 10 1/2; salt, Liverpool, 75 a 80; steel, American, 8 a 9; tobacco, leaf, 3; apple brandy 28 a 30; whiskey 24 a 26; wheat, 70 a 75.

United States Bank Notes 1/2 to 1 1/2 per cent. premium. Cape Fear, ditto.

Charleston Market, Oct. 3. Cotton, 8 1/2 a 9 1/2; flour, 6 1/2 a 6 3/4; corn, 48 a 52; oats, 40 a 43; whiskey, 25 a 26; N. E. rum 34 a 35; northern gin, 30 a 32; apple brandy, 32; tobacco, 3 1/2 a 4; beeswax 20 a 22; tallow, 8 a 9; bacon, 6 a 7; hams, 8 a 8 1/2; lard, 7 a 8; butter, 18 a 20; inferior, 8 a 12; bagging, 18 a 23; salt, Liverpool 40 a 60; T. Island, 50; sugar, Mucovado, 10; St. Croix and Jamaica, 10 a 11; New-Orleans, 8 a 9; loaf 15 a 21; coffee, prime green, 14 a 15; inferior, 12 a 13; molasses, W. India, 27 a 28; N. Orleans, 30 a 32.

Wilmington, October 7.—Cotton 7.50 a 8, corn 55, rice, per 100lbs 2.50 a 2.75, bacon 7 a 10, flour 6 a 7, coffee 12 a 14, molasses 28 a 32, sugar 8 a 10.50, whiskey 30, apple brandy 40, tobacco 4.

Newbern, October 10.—Beeswax 20, bacon 7 a 8, coffee 12.50 a 14, flour 6 a 7, leather, sole, 22 a 25, molasses 30 a 32, salt, Turks Island, 55 a 60, sugar 9 a 10, whiskey 35, apple brandy 40 a 45.

New-York, Oct. 3. Cotton 8 a 10 1/2, coffee, Cuba, 11 a 12 1/2, Java, 14 1/2 a 15, flour 5, 7 1/2; wheat 1 1/2 a 1 1/4, sugar, N. Orleans, 7 a 7 1/2, St. Croix 8 1/2 a 9 1/2, whiskey, rye, 24 a 25, apple brandy 35 a 38.

Richmond, Oct. 9.—Cotton 8 a 9, coffee 11 1/2 to 17, according to quality; corn 40 a 42, flour 5 25 a 75, wheat 95 a 100, apple brandy, 35 a 40, peach do, 90 a 100, whiskey 24 a 25, North-Carolina Bank Notes, 3 per cent. discount, Carolina do. 1 1/2 a 2, Georgia do. 2 1/2 a 3.

## SALISBURY RACES.

THE RACES over the Salisbury Turf will commence on Thursday, 22d October next, and continue three days. First day, two mile heats, free for any Horse, Mare or Gelding; second day, mile heats, free for any thing except the winning horse of the preceding day; third day, three best in five, free for any horse raised and owned in the county.

SAM. JONES, Proprietor.

September 8th, 1829.

5555

Deeds, for sale here.

## Died.

In Lexington, Davidson county, on the 16th instant, Mr. Samuel Dusenbury about 70 years of age. The deceased was an officer in the revolutionary army, and throughout his long life was highly esteemed and respected.

In Lincoln county, on the 9th instant, Mrs. Mary Oates, wife of Mr. John Oates, aged 56.

In Mecklenburg county, on the 9th, Mr. John Barnhill. The deceased, while running his horse through one of the streets in Charlotte, ran over a cow, was violently thrown, and his skull so severely fractured as to cause his death in thirty-six hours.

In Lincoln county, on the 25th ult. Mrs. Jane B. D. McLean, wife of Dr. John McLean, and daughter of Gen. Ephraim Davidson, of Fredell.

## Land and Mills for Sale.

WILL be sold, under Decree of the Court of Equity for Rowan county, made at October Term, 1829, on the premises, the 1st day of December next, all the interest of Isabella, the only child and heir of the late David Harbin, deceased, in the MILLS and about 120 acres of LAND, on Dutchman's Creek, in Rowan county; being one third of the lot of 20 acres on which the Mills are situated, and one half of 100 acres of land adjoining, lying about 5 miles north of Mocksville, on the direct road from Mocksville to Oakes' Ferry, on the North Yadkin. A credit of 12 months, for one half of the purchase money, and of 18 months on the other half, will be given, on the purchasers filing bonds with approved security, on the day of sale.

SAM. SILLIMAN, C. M. E.

October 20, 1829.

6t260

## LAND for SALE.

WILL be sold, on the 2nd day of December next, on the premises, according to a Decree of the Court of Equity for Rowan county, made at October Term thereof, 1829, all the Lands belonging to the heirs of Walter Gaither, deceased, late of Rowan county, containing about three hundred and sixty acres, in two tracts, one of 300 and the other of 60 acres, adjoining Basil Gaither, Wiley Saine and others. A credit of 12 and 18 months will be given for moiety of the purchase money, and bonds with approved security required on the day of sale.

SAM. SILLIMAN, C. M. E.

October 20, 1829.

6t260

## NOTICE.

WHEREAS on the 25th day of July, 1829, I purchased of Gustavus Boswell two negroes, for which property I gave, on the date aforesaid, two notes, with James B. Gray and Henderson Forsythe securities to each—one for two hundred dollars, due 1st of October, 1829, and the other for two hundred and seventy-eight dollars and twelve and a half cents, due 1st day of March, 1830; it being doubtful whether the said Gustavus Boswell's title for said negroes to me is a good one, and said Boswell not being in circumstances which will enable him in case thereof to indemnify me, should said property be recovered of me—This is therefore to forewarn all persons from trading for said notes, as I do not intend paying them until indemnified from all other claimants to the property aforesaid.

R. S. GRACY.

October 7, 1829.

4t258

## CHEAP NEW GOODS.

GEORGE W. BROWN is now receiving, from New-York and Philadelphia, a choice and handsome assortment of

DRY GOODS, Hardware, Crochery, Dye-Stuffs, Paints, Groceries, Boots & Shoes, which were

bought at reduced prices and will be sold at a small profit, for cash, or on time to punctual dealers. Among the GROCERIES, are first quality Teneriffe Wine, old Muscatel do. Port do. Malaga do. genuine old Holland Gin, old Cogniac Brandy, Jamaica and New-England Rum; together with every article usually found in a store in this section of country. Persons wishing to purchase, will please call and examine the above Goods.

Gmt278

## NOTICE.

THAT on the 22d instant, will be offered for sale, at the subscriber's house, a valuable tract of land containing 270 acres, lying on both sides of Dutchman's Creek, in Rowan county, ten miles from Mocksville, and one and a half miles from Hendrick's Mills. The land contains a quantity of good meadow, a good orchard and as likely a prospect of Gold as any in the State. Any person wishing to purchase, would do well to call and view the premises any time before. Terms will be made known on the day of sale and due attendance will be given by

GEORGE MOORE, senior.

October 1st, 1829.

3t55e

## Notice.

A COMPLETE machine to collect dust gold has lately been invented and put into operation by myself, which completely surpasses the necessity of using sheepskins or any thing of the kind. The entire expense of constructing the machine will not exceed thirty five dollars. It may very easily be attached to a common grinder, or be put in operation by a very small head of water. The imperfection of the plan of collecting dust gold by skins, I think will appear evident to every person upon close examination, as it must inevitably let much dust gold float off with the muddy water; besides, it is disagreeable and unwholesome and attended with much labour and expense, as the skins will putrify in a few days, even when tanned in the best manner. As I claim the entire right of inventing the above plan of machinery, I hereby discharge all persons from making use of my plan of collecting dust gold, unless permission be first procured from me, as I intend obtaining a patent for said invention.

JNO. B. S. HARRIS.

Mecklenburg County, Sept. 28, 1829.—3t55

## Fayetteville Paper Mill.

HIGHEST prices paid in CASH for RAGS, of all descriptions at the Paper Mill in Fayetteville, N. C.—99f.

# POETRY.

FROM THE ALBANY ARGUS.

## AUTUMN.

A desolating change has come  
O'er the bright face of Spring,  
And Summer birds are passing off  
On a retreating wing.

The gentle airs which sometime woke  
The frail Anemone,  
Have breathed their last, and only live  
Within the memory.

The Autumn flowers, now few and scarce,  
In their belated bloom,  
In mournful beauty seem to stand  
Like weepers round a tomb.

Yet in the wasted garden still  
The Helianthus rears  
His golden disk, which to the eye  
A mimic sun appears.

And in the wood the maple leaves  
A crimson color wear,  
Like the flush on consumption's cheek  
When death is working there.

But ah! the early blooms, which late  
Were spread upon the earth  
With so profuse a hand, we deem'd  
Them things of little worth.

And in the fields with beeless step  
Their glories trampled down,  
As enemies of too many gems  
In Nature's queenly crown;

They measured out their little life,  
Their day of joy and pride,  
Then one by one, all silently,  
Curl'd up their leaves, and died.

And Love, methinks, is like the flowers;  
On rarely death it stay  
To bide the Autumn storm, when youth's  
Fair Spring hath pass'd away.

VIATOR.

## THE TIMES.

"It is all owing to his wife's extravagance, sir."

"Perhaps not all—I think he must have been in fault, or he would never have become so deeply involved."

"He did continue to do business too long, when he must have known matters were only growing worse and worse; but it is owing to his wife. He dreaded her reproaches more than those of his creditors. He could not endure to make her wretched; and all she seemed to care for was dress and visiting, and parties."

"He liked to make a show himself."

"Why, he liked to dress well, and live well, I know—but the extravagance at the parties was all owing to his wife. No man of sense ever cared a fig for such parties—it is the ladies' extravagance which is ruining us."

Such was the substance of discourse I heard the other day, while walking in Common street. The speakers, both young gentlemen in appearance, passed me, and crossed over to pursue their consultation, by no means carried on with the tone of secrecy, in the Mall. The one who railed so bitterly against the extravagance of women, I set down for a bachelor; the other had probably a dear wife at home.

The incident, combined with the constantly increasing complaints of the scarcity of money, and the failure of numbers, once considered among the rich and respected in our community, will, I am confident, be a sufficient apology for calling the attention of the ladies to the subject of "the times," as they are now operating or ought to operate on the character of the American people, rather than detailing a story for their amusement.

Many different causes are assigned by politicians and political economists, to account for the present unparalleled distress that pervades all classes, excepting, perhaps, the farmers, in our country. We hear it ascribed to the banks, the manufactories, the tariff, the balance of trade, &c., till the people, bewildered by so many causes which they are told conspire to ruin them, scarcely think it worth inquiry whether they, as individuals, have had any share in their own undoing. *The times—the hard times*, caused by untoward and unavoidable circumstances, have done all the mischief. Not a man is ruined by his own folly; nor does a woman dress herself, or arrange her establishment in a style beyond what she is absolutely obliged to do to maintain her credit in society. All have done the best they possibly could—but *the times!*

What nonsense! *The times*, in our own country, were never better, if peace, health, and abundance of all things, (except money,) would satisfy us.—The whole, or certainly, the greater part of this pressure of the times, as it is called, is the effect of vanity and extravagance of the people. Almost every man knows he lives beyond his

income; and women—they are too busy with the expenditures to know any thing.

Self-accusation is always an unpleasant task, yet there is a crisis when self-flattery would be fatal.—If the people are not convinced that most of the embarrassments they now suffer have been the effect of their own thoughtlessness and pride, they will never apply the only remedy which can effectually remove these evils. It is not the talismanic word "Economy," that will do it. The wildest extravagancies, as well as the most paltry meannesses, are practised under the name of *economy*. As it is commonly understood, it only means the act of saving appearances, substituting one extravagance for another less obnoxious to censure; or at best, it is only thought a necessary virtue for the poor to practice, or those who wish to make their fortune.

Economy is not a pleasant word to any one, excepting a politician, or a philosopher; and as the ladies are not permitted to be politicians or philosophers, how can they be admirers of economy?

They have not, or but few of them, enjoyed the advantage of rational education; and a romantic economist is usually the most extravagant woman in society. It would therefore be useless to urge on the attention of the ladies any rigid system of economy as necessary, even under the embarrassments so loudly complained of. Few would attempt to practice it, and fewer still would be benefited by it. But yet it is, in my opinion, within the power of our intelligent and accomplished women to check, in a great measure, the present ruinous extravagance which pervades all classes. They may do more; they may gain to themselves a permanent influence, and a respect which the distinction of leading in the present frippery fashions can never impart. *Let them unite to give a new direction to fashionable taste.*

There is no ambition so mischievous in our Republic as that of personal display—the display of dress; because it cannot, for the present, be expensively indulged, except by fostering the industry and prosperity of other countries, at the expense of our own. It is often urged that the rich, by expending their income in decorations and display, encourage ingenuity, industry, and the arts, and thus render a greater benefit to society than they could by any other method of disbursement. This may be true, or partly so, in the rich and over-peopled countries of the old world; but the reasoning does not apply to us. The costly and curious articles with which our ladies form their fashionable dresses, are not wrought in America; consequently all that is paid for such articles, beyond the price of the original material, goes to foreign artisans.

But still, if our citizens, by their labor in the cultivation of flax, cotton, &c., the raw material, as it is called, could realize a profit sufficient to pay to the foreign manufacturers of gauzes, muslins and ribbons, for their labor, there would be no reason why we should not exert the purchasing and wearing of such superfluities, in reality affording encouragement to our own productive industry, and thus adding to national as well as individual gratification. But when such profits are not realized; when, like the simple Indian, we are giving not only our productions but our lands, for beads and baubles, it is time to consider whether we cannot better dispense with the finery than the means of living.

This revolution in fashionable sentiment can be wrought by the ladies; indeed, it must be done by them, if at all—for they are the arbiters of taste, and in a great measure of public opinion; and it is they that have been the patrons and purchasers of all showy luxuries, and thus become the accessories of merchants who have introduced a love for these superfluities among us.

There can be no doubt of the patriotism of our women: they would, were there danger from a foreign enemy, cheerfully submit to any privations for their country; but to forego their costly jewels and splendid silks, merely because the country is too poor to afford such expensive array, is horrid vulgar.

Make it genteel, and the difficulty is vanished. If our fashionables, our belles, would only appear in simple costume, such would be considered most genteel; but they fear the distinction between the rich and the poor would not be sufficiently marked. Almost every female could afford to follow such a fashion. How stands the difference now! Many of our factory girls wear gold watches, and all the ornaments that grace the daughters of our most opulent citizens. And it is chiefly the extravagance of those who will follow the fashions, whatever is their station or

fortune, which makes the danger of introducing an expensive style of dress, and the parade of costly furniture, as the standard, or necessary concomitant of wealth, taste and respectability.

It is neither to be expected nor wished, that the rich should forego the advantages which the possession of wealth, honestly acquired or inherited, affords, that they should practice the self-denial which poverty imposes, while the means of gratification are at their command. They ought not to be required, even by the most rigid interpretation of republican principles, to do this. But they should be censured when their influence, the manner in which they expend their wealth, operates to introduce among us the love of idle extravagance in dress; of expensive luxuries in living, and that effeminacy in mind and manners which always follows in the train of sensual indulgencies.

Let the rich, and those who affect to be rich, (for the greatest number,) and who would therefore be the *distinguishes*, place their ambition on a higher object than this outward show, which may be so easily imitated. Let them make *refined and exalted intellectual attainments* the standard of rank, if they wish for a distinction permanent as well as conspicuous.

It is a truth well known and deeply to be lamented, that the children of rich parents, though furnished with every facility for learning, are rare among the best scholars. This does not happen because they are naturally dull; it is because they have received wrong impressions of the value of an education.—They have not been taught to consider it absolutely necessary to their character and success in the world; but only as an accomplishment. The youth who has a fortune in expectation, if he sees his parents only anxious about the display and importance of wealth, will not think it essential he should toil in his studies, like the poor man's son, who must live by his profession. The miss, who is sent to school loaded with finery and ornaments, fancies herself a young lady; and her vanity is so flattered by outshining her companions in a dress, that she cares little for being called a dunce. Now these faults of the children are owing to an erroneous system of domestic training; and the mischief has been, nine times in ten, wrought by the mother.—She has permitted them to know that the display of wealth was her idol; and this has made her sons dandies or spendthrifts, and her daughters all affectation and extravagance. When the fortune which imparted this self consequence has been expended, as it often is, to support it, these gaudy, superficial, useless fine ladies and gentlemen, are the most insignificant, helpless and miserable beings in our country. Such reverses are not only probable in theory, but they are of very common occurrence.—One would think that the fear of such misfortunes would be sufficient to check the pride which is fostered merely by wealth; and would fill the heart of every mother capable of reflection, with anxiety for her children in proportion to the temptations to finery and indolence by which they may be surrounded. She must train them to feel that they can claim their first station in society, only because their wealth gives them greater advantages to acquire knowledge; that consequently they will be expected to excel in every intellectual pursuit—and that the mediocrity in science and intelligence, which would be excusable in those less favored, would be a reproach to them. Make young persons feel and reason thus, and there is little danger that riches will corrupt them.

There are ladies whose ambition is to lead in society, and who have talents and wealth to do it.—Let them begin the reformation in our fashion and manners, and they will have an enviable distinction. Let them appear in plain and simple attire, and let the eclat of their social parties consist in agreeable conversation—not in confectionary. They need be under no apprehension of losing *taste*.—The only real rank consists in superior virtue, intelligence and good breeding. It is much more difficult to imitate the graces and the charm which a cultivated and refined mind can throw around the most simple amusements, than to ape the show and profusion of extravagance. We are republicans, but we need not be levellers. The constant effort of Americans should be to elevate and improve the character of the whole community; not to war against those, who, by their superior talents, industry and perseverance, are pressing onward the first in the race, and setting an example of excellence as well as *eminence*. But the honor of our nation is not delegated to the keeping of a few. Every individual should feel ambitious of doing some-

thing to advance the prosperity, the happiness, or the glory of his country. It is true that the rich (and that is the reason why I have chiefly addressed such,) have now an opportunity, such as seldom has occurred, of giving a direction to public sentiment, which promises to be of incalculable benefit. It is now a crisis. The people are convinced they have pursued an extravagance which has brought them to the brink of ruin, now let those who have the means of continuing this display, set a noble example of simplicity, and make the decoration of *mind* not *matter*, the object of their care and study. Intellectual pleasures are cheap, compared with the gratification of personal vanity. I am not advocating what is termed *stockenism*. No one can dislike a thorough, dogmatical, dictatorial, demonstrating, metaphysically learned female more sincerely than I. But it is necessary, if men would improve, that women should be intelligent. The contagion of folly, which a vain, ignorant, fashionable, fine lady scatters around her, like an atmosphere brilliant, but blinding, is more mischievous to the morals of society, than have ever yet been the most eloquent sophisms of the *bluest* of the sex.

These observations are addressed particularly to the ladies of Boston; but we select the article as being equally well suited to our own region.

Pet. Times.

**Dreadful Escape.**—Some months ago a young lady of family, and moving in the higher circles of our northern metropolis, was in the habit of extending her charitable visits to the most forbidding haunts of poverty and vice, to administer in person spiritual as well as corporal relief to the sick and suffering.—the lady in question had several times visited a sick woman, who had been confined for some weeks to her wretched pallet in a dark haunt of some of the most degraded outcasts, in one of the narrow and loathsome alleys which still abound in the old part of Edinburgh. On one of these occasions, the weather being cold, and wet to a great degree, she had spent an hour in conversing and reading the Scriptures to the poor sufferer, and was rising to depart when the husband of the invalid came in, and after thanking her in repeated expressions of gratitude for her kindness towards them, appeared particularly distressed at the depth of wet and dirt she had come through that day, adding that there was a back entrance which led to the street by a perfectly dry passage, through which he would gladly conduct her back. She thanked him and was proceeding to follow, but the sick woman said the way she came was the pleasantest; the man repeated his assurance of the other being preferable, and was leading the lady through the back door, when the woman more vehemently recommended the other road; the lady delayed her departing step to listen to her, but was persuaded by the husband's assurance of the comparative comfort of his route, and was finally following him, when the sick woman arose with frantic eagerness, and undressed as she was, wrapped her coverlid around her, and seizing the lady by the arm, dragged her out of the door by which she had entered, and hurrying her with tottering but rapid steps up the alley, left her at the entrance to the street, which was a frequented way, and begged her never to return.—The lady surprised, and under some alarm that she had been trusting herself with a mad woman, sought her home in a considerable degree of agitation, and did not return to the squalid abode.—A few weeks after, on the discovery of the late atrocious murders in that town and when numbers were daily flocking to visit the scenes of them, then exposed to public gaze, the object of our tale, from the descriptions she heard, was curious to be an eye witness also of these dens of guilt and horror; she went with some relations, and on entering the fearful abode of the murderer Hare, she found, with unspeakable horror, that it was the very apartment she had repeatedly visited, and recollected, with appalling sensations, how fortunately she had escaped the death gripe of the monster.

London paper.

In a late London paper, we find the following extraordinary account of an auction sale which is said to be unparalleled even in England. The statement may convey some idea of the immense wealth not unfrequently possessed by particular individuals, and the wide difference between the respective classes of rich and poor. The sale of a town, as the property of an individ-

ual, is, to say the least, no ordinary occurrence any where.

"Yesterday, June 23, a sale unparalleled in this country for extent and the amount produced, took place at the mart which was crowded with a most respectable assembly, including several eminent capitalists of the city, and many of the chief land holders in the kingdom. The first property comprised the freehold Crowland estate, Lincolnshire, comprising 43 farms, containing about 6,320 acres, chiefly arable and pasture land, with homestead, farm houses, and agricultural buildings, producing an annual rental of £11,762 18s. 10d; added to this is the Crowland manor house, together with the rights, royalties and immunities, including the town of Crowland, containing 133 houses and 1,980 acres which is tributary to the estate, the whole estate estimated to produce about £14,000 per annum, subject to deduction of between £300 and £500 for a land tax and drainage." Mr. George Robins, after a long and able address, proceeded to take the biddings.—The first bidding was 25,000 guineas, and after a spirited competition, was knocked at 332,000 guineas. This estate was the property of Mr. Orby Hunter.

**Yankee ingenuity.**—The laughing loving Editor of the New England Weekly Review, says that on a late trip to Albany, he staid all night at one of the hotels near the river. He went to bed, but was soon awakened by an army of bed bugs, who made a fierce and simultaneous attack upon him, "front, flank and rear." Coward like, he fled to the middle of the floor, securing a blanket and pillow, and bivouac-ed there for the remainder of the night. Here they charged upon him again, and routed him completely. He roared out lustily for Boniface, and begged him to send up a pint of molasses. This was done—when his quillship proceeded very deliberately to draw a circle upon the floor, with the molasses, about ten feet in diameter. After shaking himself thoroughly on the outside of his magic ring, he ventured within it, and slept quietly till morning! This was probably the tavern at which a traveller, upon retiring to his room in the evening, discovered a bed bug in one corner of the fireplace, picking his teeth with a poker!

People's Press.

A schoolmaster, while surrounded by his scholars at a night school, was one evening engaged writing a copy, listening at the same time to some young men apprentices, reciting a lesson in the testament, and was favored by one of them with the following reading of Matt. xxiii. 23—"Ye blind guides, which strain at a gnat and swallow a saw mill." "What's that, cried the astonished teacher, "how do you spell gate?"—"G-a-t-e sir." "Admirable! well now, sir, if you please, spell saw-mill for us."—"C-a, saw, m-e-d, mill, saw-mill."

## RELIGION.

"Bright as the morning star in the radiance of the sun beams, cometh the seraph of immortality."

Religion, the child of heaven, wears an angelic smile, and is distinguished by all the graces of its divine original. Elevated and aspiring, yet winning and attractive, benevolent, gracious, courteous and condescending; her features formed to complacency; her voice attuned to harmony; her eyes shining with benignity, and all her motions, though composed and steady, yet graceful and unassuming. Religion erects to her votaries a temple sacred to immortality. The good man dreads no death nor dissolution. Invited to heaven, and called to glory, he soars above this dim spot men call earth, and is lost in the infinite, the boundless, the incomprehensible progression of eternity, that opens to his prospect. Religion is divine vigor in the soul, triumphing over the darkness of nature, and teaching us acquiescence in the allotments of Providence. It is the image of God stamped upon human nature, refining its baseness, enriching its poverty, healing its maladies, and converting its very wants and miseries into a budance, happiness, and glory. Without this divine treasure, man is poor indeed. Amidst opulence, how needy! amidst titles and honors, how ignoble and vain! in a palace, how miserable! how contemptible on a throne!

True religion is the source of happiness, the support of society, and the dying man's consolation. It is the guide of youth, and the stay of old age. It is the fairest flower that opens on earth, the sweetest incense that ascends to the skies.